



A resonant feeling of belonging to the ancient mountain pastures of the native Vlăduță Crălu's 1986 - the entire work, making it a major record of the Romanian land, a verdant expression of the native spiritual universe, of whose origins the artist was fully aware. "Just like our great master, painter Nicolae Tonitza", he said, "I consider that it is not the long, the sublimo or the complementary in themselves that are the key to expression in painting, but the feeling and the science of linking the colour. A foreign traveller coming to Romania, convalescing under his arm, looking for the Romanian picturesqueness, makes his colouring different from me, who am a native here all my life, working with the same elements. Living in the midst of one's people within one's geographic space, with the history of one's people as support, with one's forefathers' dowsy within oneself, one can find that specific language giving our art a distinct sound, the national sound".

In this profession of faith we can recognize not only the great lesson of civic and artistic consecration imparted to him by his masters Stefan Dumitrescu and Neculai Tănăsescu at the Fine Arts Academy in Iași, but also the deep roots of this erred in the painter's communion with the homeland's nature, with its people's history, the artistic heritage bequeathed by Crălu consists of a vast thousand works - in oil, sketches of genre, oil portraits or paper, as well as an impressive number of sketched drawings, studies in carbon, charcoal or ink, attesting to his vast sensitivity, plowing areas of observation and testing perseverance. All of them together reveal his tireless aspiration after perfection. In the years of full artwork maturity, Crălu continued to cultivate the same painting genres he had approached already in his youth: portraits and compositions, especially from the village world, still-lives and flowers, interior scenes, landscapes. Consistent with his own temperament, the artist painted only what attracted him, what he could not see: the ancient land and its beauties, the folk and people of this land. He excelled however in landscapes, in depicting the country's regions, with all their beauties, whether made by man or by nature, understood and felt as primordial, perennial realities of the Romanian spiritual universe to which we owe the originality, the unmistakable identity of our creativity. He believed to such an extent in this connection that he thought the people cannot be understood and portrayed in their entire authenticity unless the land on which they were born and have been living since time immemorial is understood and depicted first, with all the possible love and force of penmanship.

P. CLAUDIU ■

Here are some reproductions of works by painter Vlăduță Crălu: Sketch and Sloppover (top); Child's Portrait and The Painter's Violin (middle left); Still Life with Apples in Scoop and Sibiu Landscape (middle, right); Flowers in Mug on Carpet and In the Snowy Forest (bottom).



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# ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGEPRES

## DIALOGUE WITH WORKING PEOPLE

### THE WORKING VISIT PAID BY NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU AND ELENA CEAUȘESCU TO VILCEA AND HARGHITA COUNTIES

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, and Elena Ceaușescu, paid a working visit to Vilcea and Harghita counties between May 24-26.

The visit occasioned an analysis of the way in which action is taken in industry and agriculture, in the other fields, for the implementation of the plan for the ongoing year as well as for the whole five-year plan period, for the fulfilment of the objectives established by the Thirteenth Congress and by the Party's National Conference.

In Vilcea county, President Nicolae Ceaușescu visited the car rim enterprise and the meatpacking plant in Drăgușeni, then the producer-cooperative farm of Odorești, the sheet metal works, the chemical equipment and forge enterprises and the woven textiles enterprise in Rimetea. In Harghita county he visited the east iron parts and alloy enterprise, the Technimontalco enterprise of Odorești, mining, the cooperative farm of Sânnicolau, the tractor factory and the kilometer mill of Miercurea Cluje municipality.

Mentioning that recently it had been twenty years since the territorial and administrative reorganization of the country, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that this reorganization enabled a better development of all zones, of all the country's resources, and allowed one to better distribute the forces of production, industry and other activities, to adequately develop agriculture, which provides

(cont. on p. 3)



## THE PARTY — SOCIETY'S LEADING POLITICAL FORCE

To the large and conclusions formulated by the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceaușescu in his exposition on certain questions of socioeconomic management, ideological and political-cultural work and of the internal and external situation delivered at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of April 21 demonstrate how both advanced in the perspective of the continuity of the revolutionary process, the communist party's leading role is a general necessity, an objective law of socialist and communist construction, of the permanent improvement of the new system.

Indeed, as a superior step of historical development, socialism requires a continuous and growth of the role of the political, conducting factor, as well as a continuous shrinking of the sphere of uncontrolled spontaneity, of the uncontrollable process of social processes and phenomena, the conditionality of the increasing complexity of social development, of the rapid, deep-going changes occurring, determining and intensifying in width socialist construction in conditions of a reorganization of life demands, principles and the management of the smooth operation of the economy, of the autonomy of the economic units of the political management, which requires from political

decision makers not only a just political, but also a tremendous effort to mobilize and unify all the masses' revolutionary initiative and creative political towards attaining the established targets.

The communist party also has the determining role in continuously raising the masses' socialist consciousness and moulding the new man. The party's role of leading political force is to be the last analysis criterion and called for by the fulfillment of the historic mission of the working class — a class called to lead the people on the path of building socialism and communism of progress... and democracy.

In the Romanian Communist Party's outlook and practice, synthesized and enriched with new theoretical contributions by Nicolae Ceaușescu, in the spirit of the Thirteenth Congress, the meeting of the Executive Political Committee, the exhortation of the party's leading role must simultaneously cover all areas of social life and, passing, the systematic implementation of all essential sides of the political management activity, carefully study-

## THE MAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIP

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### CULTURAL

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## THE HIGH PERFORMANCES OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

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# THE PARTY – SOCIETY'S LEADING POLITICAL FORCE

(cont. from p. 1)

ing the concrete realities and working out the general political line of developing society; carrying out a vast, sustained political-organizational activity for translating the latter into life; ensuring the necessary organization and appropriate distributing lines; the governmental control on the way in which the targets laid down by the directives of the party congresses and leading bodies are implemented; preserving a direct contact and a close, indisoluble link between the party and the masses of people; conducting a large-scale ideological and politico-educational activity with a view to shaping new man, builder of the socialist and communist society.

As the Party General Secretary stresses, "the fulfillment of the role of leading political force implies the active involvement, with full responsibility, of every organization, of every party member, in the smooth progress of the activity in all spheres". This is a key requisite deriving from the character of the socialist construction process from the very first days by the party within this process, in which it has assumed the responsibility to lead the entire people on the path of building the new social system.

Ever since the setting up of the Romanian Communist Party as a new-type party, its direct involvement in the revolutionary struggle, at the head of the masses of people, for nationally transforming society has been one of its chief features, an indispensable condition for the preparation and implementation of the socialist revolution. So much the more should the activity of the party, of the party organizations and members be intensified now, when the entire society is engaged in a vast constructive work calling for systematic organization, organization, knowledge of activity, and firm implementation of development plans and programmes, in order to keep abreast of the fast pace assumed by changes in the world and over more clearly evidence the superiority of the new system. By virtue of its profound and revolutionary methods of activity, the communist party should by no means become a club of formal discussions. On the contrary, it should be permanently engaged in the front lines of the practical activity with all its forces to the end of car-

rying out its political line. It should act as the vital centre of the whole nation. The party "must be the organizer and galvanizer of the activity in all fields, ensuring the general development of society", stresses Nicolae Ceausescu. "The party, its cadres, the party members cannot remain outside the activity of implementing country's decisions and laws".

The party's deep involvement in the concrete activity of fulfilling its programme, the programme of the entire people — presupposes, therefore, that cadres should assume direct responsibility in managing and fulfilling the tasks incumbent on every field of activity. Hence the norms adopted by the party concerning the accumulation of officers by leading party cadres in various fields of activity, from local to central levels, norms which have been imposed by the real objective requirements of fulfilling its leading political role, of improving the functional level of the political system.

The necessity of a plenary and direct involvement of the communists, the party leading cadres in the front line of the activity of socialist construction with a view to settling complex questions, in an appropriate manner again underlines, by Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's responsibility to lead the entire society undertaken by political parties precisely with the power of facts.

A truth permanently reconfirmed by practice is that the successful realization of the tasks and objectives comprised by the programme of socio-economic development, the growth of the party's leading role itself depend on the continuous improvement of the party's activity, of the organizational forms, methods and work style of party bodies and organizations, on the broad ascertaining of the party internal democracy, of criticism and self-criticism, as a revolutionary method of improving the whole activity.

The fulfillment of the party's role of vital centre of the whole society, at the same time indispensably related to the guarantee of the party's ideological and political-organizational unity, to the steady application of the general political line of the party resolutions and the country's laws by the communists, by party bodies and organizations, at all levels. "We should never forget", Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in this respect, "that the party's unity is the supreme guarantee of its leadership with the masses, with the whole people. The party also has a powerful cadre detachment with rich experience, decided to firmly act for the realistic carrying out of objectives and tasks on which building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism depend."

In his recent exposition, too, the Party General Secretary drew attention to the necessity of continuously strengthening the party's ties with the masses of working people, with the whole people, as a prerequisite for consolidating the party, for fulfilling its leading role inter-

nally. Among the multiple ways and means of achieving the relationship between the party and the masses, consistently promoted by the party, mainly in the wake of the Ninth Congress, pride of place is given to the active, direct participation of communists, of cadres, in an inseparable unity with the working people, with the collectives of each enterprise and unit, in carrying out the tasks resulting from the general policy of the party. The permanent action of party bodies and organizations from within state and social bodies. That is why Nicolae Ceausescu stresses with good reason that "any weakening of the party's leading role, the lack of direct participation in the implementation of the home and foreign policy will lead, sooner or later, to the party's isolation from the masses, its own weakening, with serious consequences for the successful realization of socialism. The entire world undertaken by political parties proves this with the power of facts".

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At the same time, as the Party General Secretary pointed out in the above mentioned exposition,

growing to particular, more necessary than ever is the direct, permanent and dynamic party participation in an increasingly higher level of competence and efficiency, of the party, of its bodies and organizations, alongside the entire people, in the implementation of the tasks established by the Thirteenth Congress. According to the report presented at the National Conference, the party has to fulfill its leading role in all fields of activity, to ensure the nation's forces of the whole nation with a view to diminishing sharply and internally its internal and external pressures.

The Romanian Communist Party as the leading force in all fields of activity was not the effect of subjective wish, but the result of an objective necessity, the expression of the action of the social development law in the conscious erection of a new socialist system.

The Romanian Communist Party has a vast and valuable revolutionary experience in organizing and managing socialist society, and, at the same time, it has the knowledge of the revolutionary conception of scientific socialism. The communists are called to contribute to the resolution of the serious international problems of our time, which should be considered good. Its task that must receive special attention should be taken for the application of the programmes for modernization, for better economic and financial organization, for the application of the new economic mechanism, for a higher productivity and higher quality and performance of production.

We have a wonderful programme for the further development of the country until the year 2000, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu

said that the plan for the first four months of this year was fulfilled throughout the country, with results which are considered good. Its task that must receive special attention should be taken for the application of the programmes for modernization, for better economic and financial organization, for the application of the new economic mechanism, for a higher productivity and higher quality and performance of production.

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also referred to a number of current international questions. The RCP, the Romanian state are working most resolutely to contribute to the resolution of the serious international problems of our time, which should be considered good. Its task that must receive special attention should be taken for the application of the programmes for modernization, for better economic and financial organization, for the application of the new economic mechanism, for a higher productivity and higher quality and performance of production.

Romania's President once again pointed to the need to put an end to the existing armaments and arms disputes between the countries, through negotiations about the spirit of reasserting his country's stand on the rati-

ng of the Middle East to the end of finding a political solution and guaranteeing the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, in a brief and independent manner.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed

full solidarity with the struggle for national liberation, specifying that Romania was solid and worked together with the developing countries with a view to

finding a general solution to underdevelopment-related questions, including the foreign debt problem, to settle in a new international economic order which should ensure the progress of all nations of the world.

On May 20, the President of the

CC of the RCP met under

the presidency of Nicolae Ceausescu, Party General Secretary and endorsed the propo-

sals for Romania's participation in the third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

The Executive Political Com-

mittee agreed to, according

to their mandate, the Romanian delegation should actively pro-

mote their country's stance on

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It is clear that the present

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The Executive Political Com-

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# DIALOGUE WITH WORKING PEOPLE

THE PRESIDENT VISIT ROME AND ATTENDED THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT AND DEFENCE

TO VATICAN AND MEETING REPORTED

(cont. from p. 1)

soon as possible to negotiations on an accord on the reduction of conventional weapons, by 20 per cent in a first stage, and by at least 50 percent until the year 2000. The speaker went on, stressing that military spending, which has topped the one thousand-billion-dollar mark, should be reduced. We think that we must do everything possible to carry into effect new disarmament, confidence and cooperation-building measures in Europe, to build a united Europe of all nations, no matter which system they are using, and to respond to every European people's right to choose the system it wishes, the Romanian head of state said, declaring for an ever better cooperation in the Balkans, for the transformation of this region into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, from foreign military bases.

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During the interview, the Presi-

dent of the RCP and the Presi-

dent of the Soviet Union, Niko-

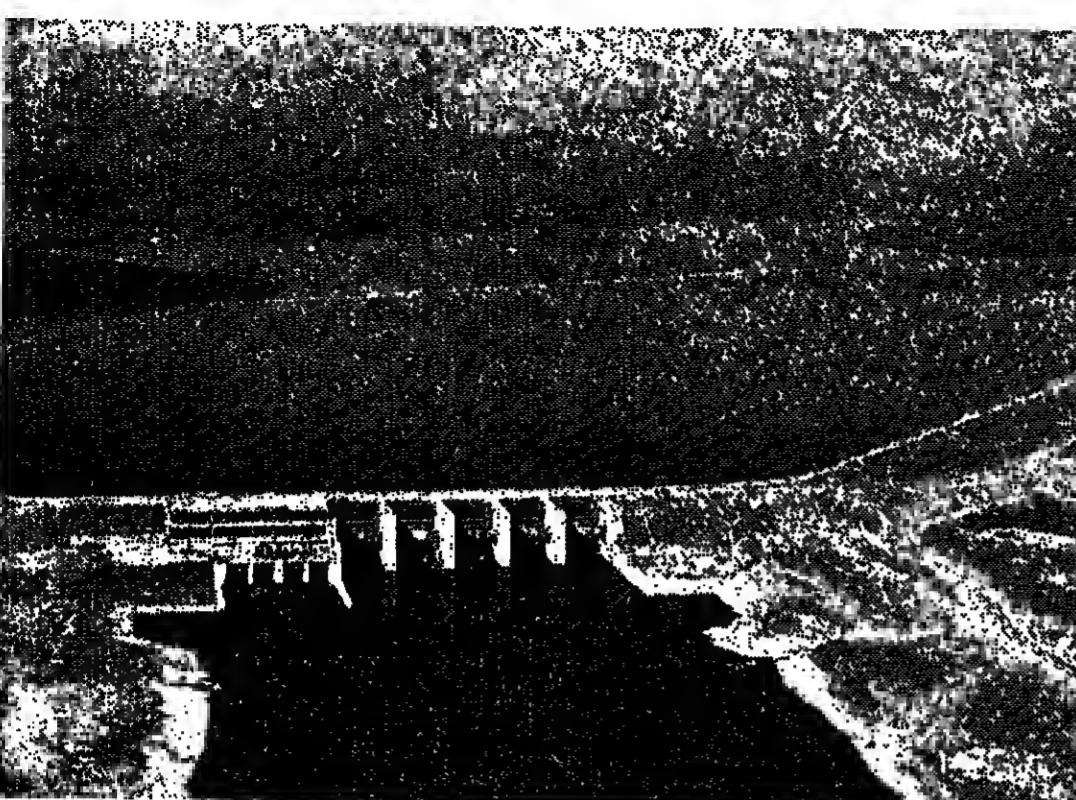
lae Ceausescu and Mihail Gorba-

chev, during their meeting in

Bucharest and Moscow, opened further prospects for the ful-

fillment of the principles of

international cooperation, to the



## THE MAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIP

In the field of water management, Romania boasts an experienced constructor that has undertaken in change nature in behalf of man, of the farmer, especially, it is a constructor that for more than two decades has been working in hydrographic bases, translating into its major projects, both useful to economic life and remarkable as works of art. It is a constructor that, when withdrawing, with its heavy-duty machinery, from inland water courses, leaves behind landmark projects testifying to its skill and intelligence, to its boundless contribution to society's progress.

I am referring to the General Enterprise-Trust for Special Hydrotechnical Works of the National Council of Water Management. It is a powerful, dynamic and mobile construction body the only one

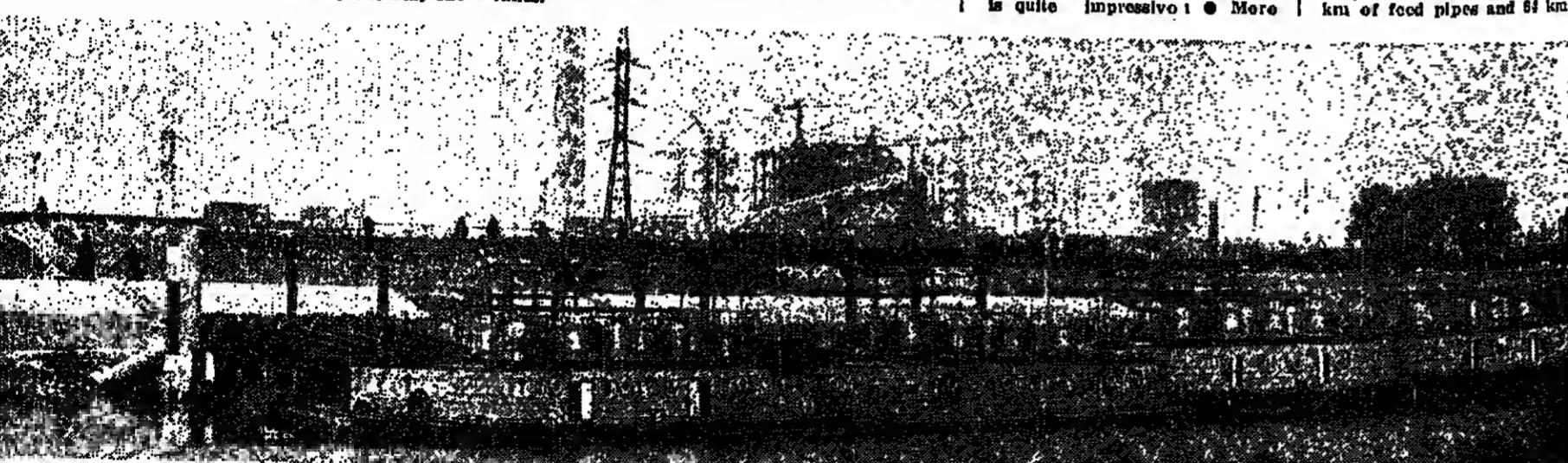
of its kind in Romania, operating throughout the country with complex enterprises and work teams generally headquartered in building sites colonies set up in the near vicinity of the main investment undertakings. In this stage of marked intensive-type economic development, the construction trust I am referring to has become the farmers' main collaborator, since when its job is completed, irrigation is expanded, the water sources of rural and urban localities, of farming complexes are enhanced, while the ecological environment becomes more balanced. The marshes on natural valleys are deepened and enlarged far beyond what can be seen and replaced by revigorating storage lakes.

The whole investment should be designed and carried

### TECHNICAL WORKS OF ART

What has this complex and dynamic trust of special hydrotechnical works left behind? The image of its achievements is quite impressive! • More

rivers — the Mureş and the Olt, the Arges and the Siret, the Ialomiţa and the Dâmboviţa, the Criş and the Someş. • Over 30 km of feed pipes and 65 km of



## THE ECONOMIC REASON

As is known, builders have lots of imagination. This may be due to the fact that they work in the midst of nature. Besides this possible explanation there is another one: the economic reason. The engineers of the Fundulea storage lake put it this way: "The burning problem here and elsewhere in the much as possible on the country's territory. That is, to slow down water cycle in nature in order to direct it in meeting man's needs. Certainly, this is the world is to keep the water in a long-term understanding. In the last few years, thanks to successive investments this cycle has been prolonged. Rather modestly, it is true, by seven-to-ten days. But what we are doing now will surely prolong water's cycle more conclusively".

This country has a medium hydrographic potential. And its distribution in time and space is unfavourable to the requirements of consumption. The industrial, economic development of the last two decades has brought us the need of water management, with the whole range of hydrotechnical construction in mind. Moreover, there is the concern for the future. "We must estimate on our children not only a new

generation may be healthy", said President Nicolae Ceauşescu. Thus began the nationwide fervour in the vital field of water management.

• Water treatment stations in 30 localities. • Almost 1,300 km of embankments.

Thus water was ensured for

irrigation

•

the irrigation of 400,000 ha with

the discharge equaling the

Argeş discharge.

• River training along

4,338 km, of which more

than half on the main inland

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# NEUROHORMONES: THE DRUGS OF THE FUTURE

At 43 Mirali Gr. Coeculescu, M.D., head of the endocrinology department of the Pharmaceutical Drugs Institute in Bucharest, holds one of the laurels of Clinical Endocrinology ever gained in Romania and among the few known in the world. To write such a work is quite a daring attempt because the field is very broad — 60-75 years — and it encompasses novelties at its latest date.

In order to picture ourselves the dazzling upsurge of this field of research we can mention that since 1955, when the French-born American chemist Vincent Du Vigneaud synthesized the first neurohormone, human thyrotropin has been used suc-

cessfully to treat diabetes, hypertension, goiter, and other diseases. In addition, there are now products of extraordinary doses or drugs operating through neurohormones, leading to remarkable discoveries which upset down the traditional limits of knowledge in neurology and endocrinology. They have been awarded by a couple of Nobel Prizes for chemistry and medicine, but, above all, as we were saying, by medical practice. Dr. Coeculescu wants to specify first of all that neuroendocrinology is not, as it may seem, a pile of knowledge concerning neurology and endocrinology. It is quite a different discipline with its own subject, namely the direct relation between the nervous cell and the endocrine one.

The first breakthrough (initially rejected by neurologists) was the acknowledgement that neurons, the nervous cells inside the brain produce and send out chemical substances — neurohormones — through which they influence one another and in this same time manage to control the other coordinating system of the body, namely the endocrine system. Further researches proved that they are the most active substances known by biologists, which can apparently be identified. Guy Bertrand, a French scientist who discovered the parathyroid-hypophysis system, the cornerstone in substantiating modern neuroendocrinology. (Professor Josaphat Mellet, chairman of the International Neuroendocrinology Society, author of the prestigious work entitled Pioneers in Neuroendocrinology, acknowledged and asserted it frequently). Professor Nicanor Pauleanu, the discoverer of in-

getting ready for the boom. A country boasting such a remarkable ground-breaking record like Romania in the fields of neurology (professor Gheorghe Marinescu) and endocrinology (professor doctor C. I. Parhon) could not lag behind, the study into the direct relationship between the object of the two sciences being a constant of our medical school. In fact it even produced some of the pioneers of neuroendocrinology. Grigore Popescu, "son of the land", the tubercular priest which carries neurosecretion products controlling the function of the anterior pituitary.

Working with Maria Popescu, a obstetrical hospital on excellent professional training in the Endocrinology Institute, and Leon Zagren, a student who is now a professor's assistant at the Faculty of Medicine, he proved that the plant body had neurohormones, which was something entirely new; ontogeny is the hormone corresponding to renin. Working on growths of cells made by Elena Ghilean, director in Biology, with high skill and originality, we managed to demonstrate with indirect but suggestive evidence that both renin and epinephrine are produced locally (they might just as well be brought by the blood flow). He published my results in Life Sciences, a good scientific review in United States and the international confirmations which followed made him a unique specialist (refer to his Romanian contribution as an important event).

The book also has the quality of being read, like any well-written book, with great interest, and is called "Dialectical development of contemporary Physics". The author, Stefan Popescu, a corresponding member of the Academy, has been concerned, for more than two decades, with the study of complementarity between physics and philosophy. If it is not to be belched to call them "vociferous", there is a constant affinity which should not be demonstrated. A rich bibliography proves how complementary they are, in this respect, so we mention the book "The evolution of the theory of quantum mechanics" and only for him: "It clearly and concisely presents the formation and content of contemporary physics".

As a successful epistemological study, it surpasses the difficult condition, from the philosopher's point of view, and the disagreeable one from that of the physicist, of presenting, so as to make it understood by the average reader, without using the mathematical language, the history of abstract and sometimes even paradoxical thinking of neo-classical physics. The book also has the quality of being read, like any well-written book, with great interest, and is called "Dialectical development of contemporary Physics". The author, Stefan Popescu, a corresponding member of the Academy, has been concerned, for more than two decades, with the study of complementarity between physics and philosophy. It is a known fact that physics is an avowed science of knowledge. More than in any period of its history, physics does not look today in the field of theories explaining objective reality. "A really new theory", said Niels Bohr, "must be 'ineane' enough in order to be real". Certainly, compared to common sense observations and those of classical physics, objective reality, a basic purpose and concept around which numerous controversies took place, proved to be much more complex than it can be interpreted over a specialized language like the philosophical. The scientific debate has become a huge field of scientific and philosophical disputes. In the intensive and extensive development of physics the concepts of this "free creation of human intelligence" as Max Born phasically puts it, have known fundamental changes.

The process of scientific knowledge is presented in the book, the evolution of theoretical constructions being explained by the dialectical, materialist method. The history is presented of the successive and assimilation of old physics theories by the new, more comprehensive ones. The dialectical character of any theory (which is a "unitary conceptual system") is established as well as the fact that there is no definitive physical theory. A theoretical model is proposed of the development of scientific knowledge in terms of philosophical, substantial and essential, which can be identified with Hegel's spiritual model associated with the physical dialectical theory. Based on the above language of "concept" and the role of materialism (which "is not a language of physics", but has an important role in "theoretical speculations based on theoretical models").

ADRIAN MITIS ■

## BETWEEN PHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Between the sciences of physics and philosophy, if it is not to be belched to call them "vociferous", there is a constant affinity which should not be demonstrated. A rich bibliography proves how complementary they are, in this respect, so we mention the book "The evolution of the theory of quantum mechanics" and only for him: "It clearly and concisely presents the formation and content of contemporary Physics". The author, Stefan Popescu, a corresponding member of the Academy, has been concerned, for more than two decades, with the study of complementarity between physics and philosophy. It is a known fact that physics is an avowed science of knowledge. More than in any period of its history, physics does not look today in the field of theories explaining objective reality. "A really new theory", said Niels Bohr, "must be 'ineane' enough in order to be real". Certainly, compared to common sense observations and those of classical physics, objective reality, a basic purpose and concept around which numerous controversies took place, proved to be much more complex than it can be interpreted over a specialized language like the philosophical. The scientific debate has become a huge field of scientific and philosophical disputes. In the intensive and extensive development of physics the concepts of this "free creation of human intelligence" as Max Born phasically puts it, have known fundamental changes.

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Naturally, the book deals with Romanian contributions to the expansion of the field, as well as the own contributions mentioned above. Thanks to which Stefan Popescu is an active member of many associations and societies — the World Neuroendocrinology Society, the International Psychoneuroendocrinology Society, the European Neuroendocrinology Association (ENEA), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO). Besides, he conducted among the founders of the Balkan "Physics Research Group" (PRG). Therefore, what is the history of Romanian neuroendocrinology?

Professor and neuroendocrinologist Stefan Popescu has the intuition to set up a laboratory with such preoccupations long before the field reached the now highly enlarged scope, apparently



nicolae Coeculescu noted that the effect was not slow-moving, like for instance. In this case, he even discovered a reaction on the usage of the determinants of peptide hormones existing in the cerebrospinal fluid in order to establish the secretory type and invasive character of the tumours specific of the hypothalamo-hypophyseal area. He used insulin as a "neutre" factor focused on. It led to even deeper research on the usage of the determinants of peptide hormones existing in the cerebrospinal fluid in order to establish the secretory type and invasive character of the tumours specific of the hypothalamo-hypophyseal area.

He published the article accompanied by the scheme of the respective model in the magazine called "Walking and Stepping". Now he has on his table a book in Japanese. He has just received it from the Japanese distinguished professor Shiroto, Ikuo, specializing in the study of sleep, who quotes him and uses his model, revised and completed according to his own experiments.

The book entitled "Sleep Substances" is accompanied by a reverential letter in which doctor Coeculescu is asked to allow the identification of the entire thalamus (varying the one individual in another) in collaboration with the clinic of obstetrics-gynaecology of Poitiers with a group of researchers coordinated by professor Tade Stoicea. He tested successfully the principle of another with the help of the thalamus of the baby through continuous treatment during pregnancy with a peptide of the hypothalamus of the pregnant woman, namely Brainsin, manufactured in Romania. It has over five patients a year, birth twice to healthy children, following this treatment.

At that time the doctor Coeculescu started to study II that hormone — it existed also in synthetic form — and the same effects on man as on animals, according to the biological proof. Well, it did not! The biological got very unimportant, but the doctor still tried to insist the same of Ipol, did not mean that it had none whatsoever. Making experiments on "our experient" comprising the resorbing and volumizing studies, he and doctor Alexandru Serbanescu from the Neurology Clin-

icalogical neurospheres of adults and old people, clavicular endocrine troubles, exchanges, the therapy of children's nocturnal enuresis. It has also proved to be concentrated apicultural food.

A specialized meeting abroad, at the interest of experts and business men from Israel, Italy, Poland, and Hungary. So far, items from the USSR, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Israel, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Canada, USA, Argentina, Chile, and Panama have expressed their wish to buy Apitol. No special licence is required.

The working technique used

consisted in the deep freezing of the live bees and the gradual lyophilization of all the components making up their animal and organic structure. Covered by the patent No. 381/1984, Apitol NVI is a world novelty. Its natural components — present in a balanced ratio of active biological substances — ensure its potent therapeutic virtues and a wide area of utilization. The technology for the industrial production of a standardized natural product is simple, requires no special in-

vention.

The initial batch produced,

Apitol NVI, also invented by Nicolae V. Ilieșiu, is the outcome of long studies and observations concerning the bee colony as a biological unit and the insects in the live as a biocellular structure. Also continuing in it has been the entomological knowledge on the Romanians and their ways of using the honey and wax products of the bees.

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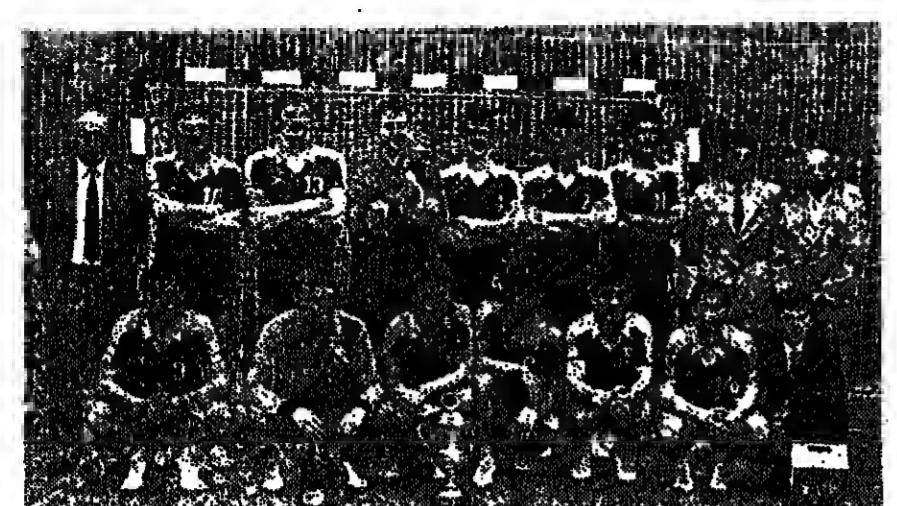
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## A CUP FOR MINAUR BAIA MARE

Pushed forward by an enthusiastic crowd filling to capacity the Dacia sports hall in Baia Mare's municipality, on Sunday, May 22, the handball players of Minaur won for the second time the much desired International Men's Handball Federation Cup continental trophy by defeating the strong Soviet team Granitas Kaunas 23-16 (10-11). It was an exemplary victory in which coach Lască Paul's disciples displayed a well

organized game frequently marked by sparks of fanciful play and professional skill. Players Voleen (9 goals), Covaci (8), Pavel (4), Andreoi (3) stood out through their performances. The success of Minaur Baia Mare proves once again the thorough training and fighting power of all its players in breathtaking winner-takes-all clash with unexpected changes in the lead and frequent interruptions. (Photo: Image from the match)

## "CANTATA"

The above note signed by composer Gheorghe Dumitrescu on a recent record issued by Electrorecord says: "The title, process, its accompaniment rhythm, are convincingly re-created, with frequent moments of artistic mastery verging on perfection". Such praises, coming from a venerable Romanian master, would flatter anyone, let alone an amateur artist ensemble comprised for women teachers — the Cantata chamber choir — which performs on this recording an suggestive title Swan House.

One decade ago, professor Jean Lupu a man of initiative and a specialist, founded this group with a view to the reintroduction in music and in aesthetic education of his former pupils at the Teachers' Training High School in Bucharest, who had in the meantime become teachers in themselves. The beneficiaries of his activities are precisely the children they educate, as breathing the fresh air of authentic choral creation of all times during rehearsals ravigorates the aesthetic standards of the teacher. Dedicated work has enabled them in time to approach a vast repertoire from the Renaissance madrigal to modern or contemporary works. In the ensemble's repertory polka, Romanian music holds a foremost place, as is only natural. Thus, many pieces by Alexandru Pascanu, Gheor-

giu Dumitrescu, Laurențiu Profa, Liviu Comer, Radu Paladi, Dorin Popescu, Irina Ușoian, etc., have been performed by the enthusiastic Cantata choir, which has earned it the respect of composers' prais.

**TO THE HIMALAYAS**

Nine alpinists in the town of Sighet Chereau, working for the Electro Equipment and Materials Enterprise and members of the Electro alpinism team which includes a few national coaches and champions such as Anton Demeter, Marinus and Ion Mărion, Ladislau Hârțel, Nicolaie Ionescu, Aorel and Gheorghe Cozma etc., accompanied by cameraman Alexandru Sutu, are going to ascend the Himalayas. The alpinists have almost completed their preparations for reaching the altitude of 8,637 m on Broad Peak, and they have received confirmation that the truck carrying clothing, food, tools and other materials indispensable to a climb of such scope has already arrived in Karachi. They plan to start the first of four intermediate camps before the final ascent on the glacier at an altitude of 5,800 m, on July 1.

## SUMMER SEASON

The necklace of Black Sea coast resorts awaits the tourist summer season with numerous novelties. More soon of them:

MANGALIA : a new recreational and public eating complex is being built on the Ovid Island.

TECHIRGHIOCI : a new park including recreational and sports-educational facilities and a swimming pool.

SEFORIE NORD : the pleasure buildings on the sea front are ready, its wader facilities have been created on the resort's littoral.

MANGALIA : 10 hotels and restaurants have been renovated and redecorated in the resorts of Venus and Jupiter.

## AN AMERICAN HISTORIAN ABOUT THE NATIONAL IDEA WITH THE ROMANIANS

Two Romanian publishing houses have recently included on their lists of releases two new volumes by American researcher Keith Hitchins, professor at the University of Illinois, Urbana, specialist in history. The accuracy of his investigations of the modern history of the peoples of Central and Southeast Europe, particularly the history of the Romanian people and of the national liberation movement of the Transylvanian Romanians who lived under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The first book, put out by the București Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, is Keith Hitchins' *L'idée de nation chez les Roumains de Transylvanie 1818-1848, or the formation of the modern Romanian nation* — all these aspects approached in close relation to the English original of the work *The Idea of Nation. The Romanians of Transylvania, 1818-1848*, published by the same Romanian publishing house in 1980 and extensively reviewed by our magazine [No. 8, February 21, 1980].

The second work came out at the Dacia Publishing House in Cluj-Napoca, where the author had had several other books printed in Romanian since 1976, among which *Studies on the Modern History of Transylvania, and Culture and Nationality in Transylvania*. The new book is entitled *National Reconstruction and Political Action with the Romanians in Transylvania, 1700-1860*. It is the Romanian version of the collection of studies published by Keith Hitchins in internationally-distributed historical magazines and reproduced in the volume *Studies on Romanian Consulencies* put out by Nagard publishers in Rome in 1983.

It should be mentioned that on the publication of these two books the prestigious American researcher's vast bibliography — inaugurated in 1969 with his remarkable doctoral thesis *The Romanian National Movement in Transylvania, 1790-1848* — numbered 15 volumes, 82 articles and papers, and 110 bibliographical reviews, all analysing the evolution of the national idea with the Romanians in all its complexity and scope, from a demographic, na-

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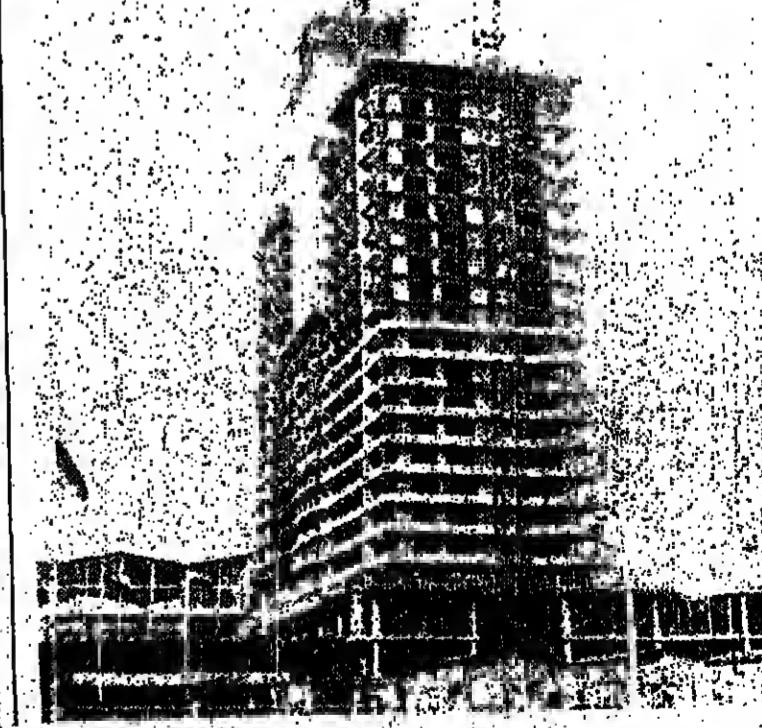
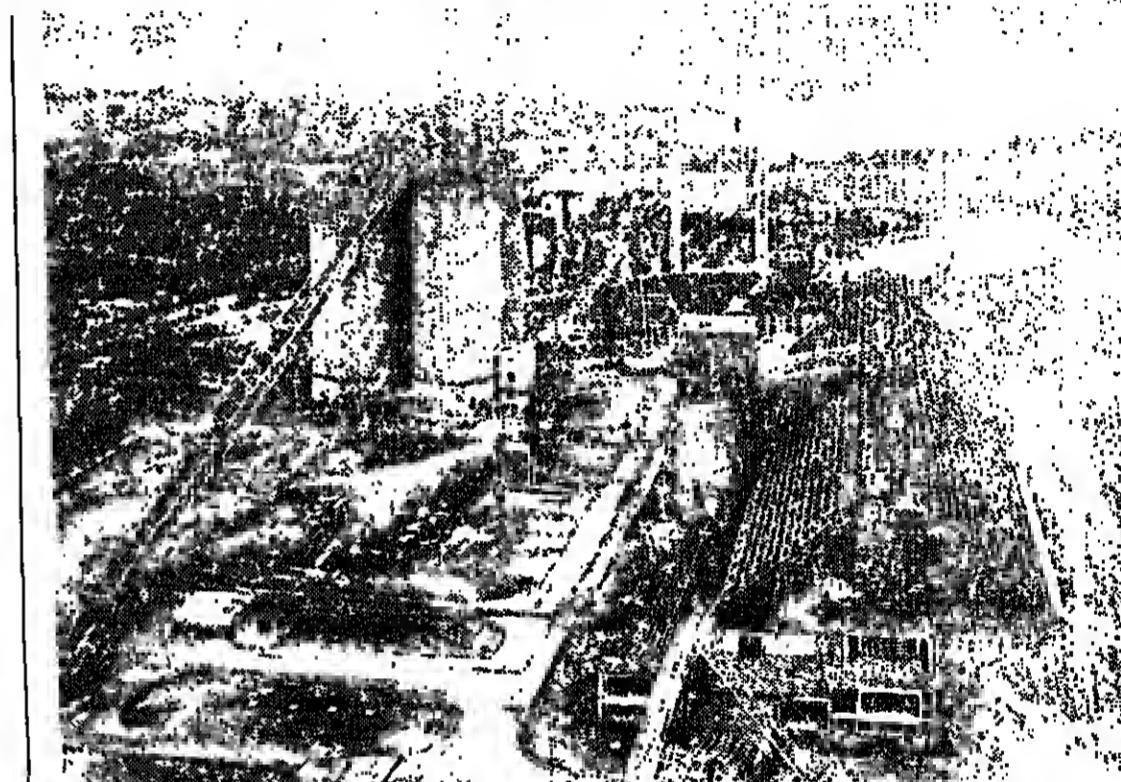
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the demographic expansion  
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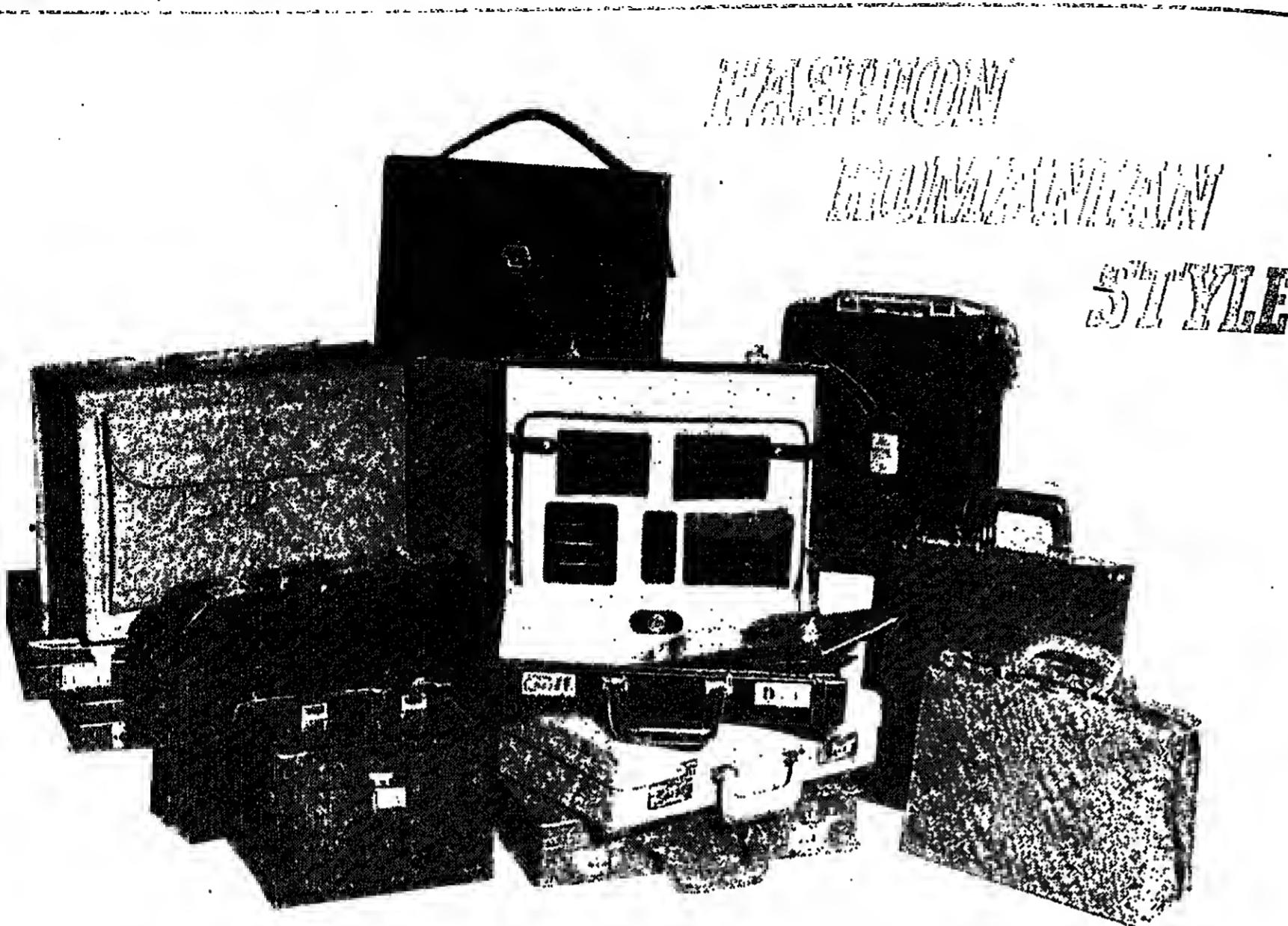
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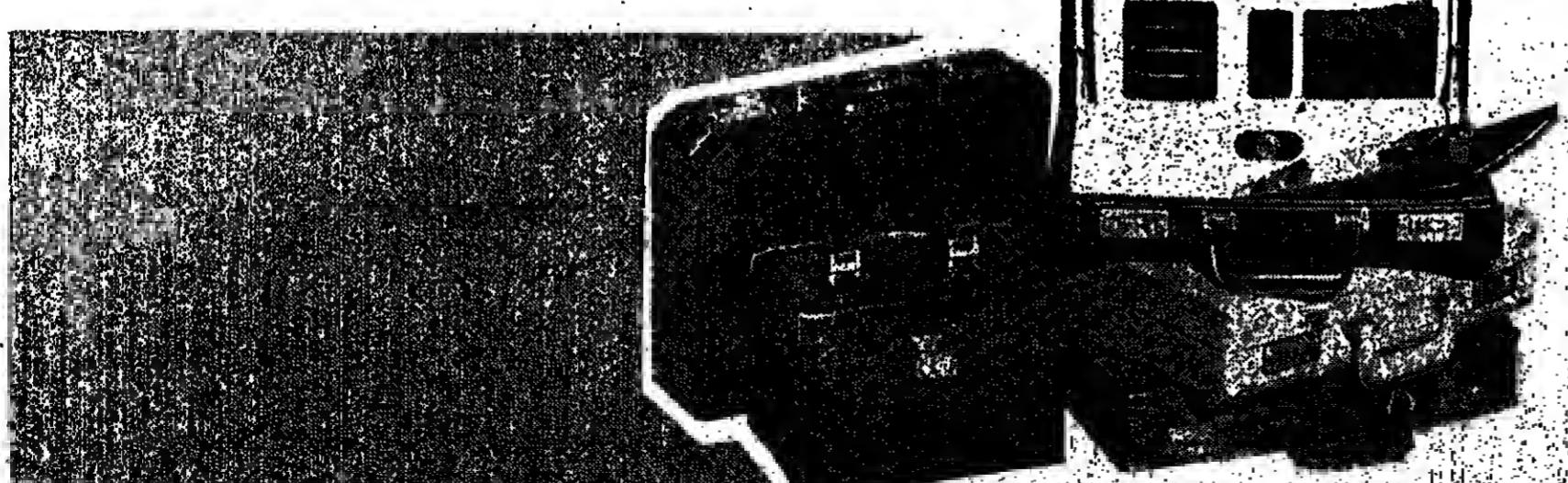


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